

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 98.390

Calculation Methodology 2 of this subpart was used to determine an emissions factor, report:

(i) The number of samples collected according to §98.394(c).

(ii) The sampling standard method used.

(iii) The carbon share test results in percent mass.

(iv) The standard method used to test carbon share.

(v) The calculated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factor in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> per barrel or per metric ton of product.

(6) For each non-solid product reported in paragraph (c)(2) of this section for which Calculation Methodology 2 of this subpart used was used to determine an emissions factor, report:

(i) The density test results in metric tons per barrel.

(ii) The standard method used to test density.

(7) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in metric tons that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each exported product reported in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, calculated according to §98.393(a).

(8) Total sum of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of all exported products, calculated according to §98.393(e).

(d) *Blended feedstock and products.* (1) Producers, exporters, and importers must report the following information for each blended product and feedstock where emissions were calculated according to §98.393(i):

(i) Volume or mass of each blending component.

(ii) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in metric tons that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each blended feedstock or product, using Equation MM-12 or Equation MM-13 of §98.393.

(iii) Whether it is a blended feedstock or a blended product.

(2) For a product that enters the facility to be further refined or otherwise used on site that is a blended feedstock, producers must meet the reporting requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section by reflecting the individual components of the blended feedstock.

(3) For a product that is produced, imported, or exported that is a blended product, producers, importers, and exporters must meet the reporting requirements of paragraphs (a)(6), (b)(2), and (c)(2) of this section, as applicable, by reflecting the individual components of the blended product.

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### § 98.387 Records that must be retained.

You must retain records according to the requirements in §98.397 as if they applied to the appropriate coal-to-liquid product supplier (e.g., retaining copies of all reports submitted to EPA under §98.386 and records to support information contained in those reports). Any records for petroleum products that are required to be retained in §98.397 are also required for coal-to-liquid products.

### § 98.388 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

## Subpart MM—Suppliers of Petroleum Products

### § 98.390 Definition of the source category.

This source category consists of petroleum refineries and importers and exporters of petroleum products and natural gas liquids as listed in Table MM-1 of this subpart.

(a) A petroleum refinery for the purpose of this subpart is any facility engaged in producing petroleum products through the distillation of crude oil.

(b) A refiner is the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery.

(c) Importer has the same meaning given in §98.6 and includes any entity that imports petroleum products or natural gas liquids as listed in Table MM-1 of this subpart. Any blender or refiner of refined or semi-refined petroleum products shall be considered an importer if it otherwise satisfies the aforementioned definition.

(d) Exporter has the same meaning given in §98.6 and includes any entity that exports petroleum products or

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natural gas liquids as listed in Table MM-1 of this subpart. Any blender or refiner of refined or semi-refined petroleum products shall be considered an exporter if it otherwise satisfies the aforementioned definition.

### § 98.391 Reporting threshold.

Any supplier of petroleum products who meets the requirements of § 98.2(a)(4) must report GHG emissions.

### § 98.392 GHGs To report.

Suppliers of petroleum products must report the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each petroleum product and natural gas liquid produced, used as feedstock, imported, or exported during the calendar year. Additionally, refiners must report CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of any biomass co-processed with petroleum feedstocks.

### § 98.393 Calculating GHG emissions.

(a) *Calculation for individual products produced, imported, or exported.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section, any refiner, importer, or exporter shall calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from each individual petroleum product and natural gas liquid using Equation MM-1 of this section.

$$\text{CO}_{2i} = \text{Product}_i \star \text{EF}_i \quad (\text{Eq. MM-1})$$

Where:

CO<sub>2i</sub> = Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each petroleum product or natural gas liquid “i” (metric tons).

Product<sub>i</sub> = Annual volume of product “i” produced, imported, or exported by the reporting party (barrels). For refiners, this volume only includes products ex refinery gate, and excludes products that entered the refinery but are not reported under § 98.396(a)(2). For natural gas liquids, volumes shall reflect the individual components of the product as listed in Table MM-1 to subpart MM.

EF<sub>i</sub> = Product-specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> per barrel).

(2) In the event that an individual petroleum product is produced as a solid rather than liquid any refiner, importer, or exporter shall calculate CO<sub>2</sub>

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emissions using Equation MM-1 of this section.

Where:

CO<sub>2i</sub> = Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each petroleum product “i” (metric tons).

Product<sub>i</sub> = Annual mass of product “i” produced, imported, or exported by the reporting party (metric tons). For refiners, this mass only includes products ex refinery gate, and excludes products that entered the refinery but are not reported under § 98.396(a)(2).

EF<sub>i</sub> = Product-specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton of product).

(b) *Calculation for individual products that enter a refinery as a non-crude feedstock.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section, any refiner shall calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from each non-crude feedstock using Equation MM-2 of this section.

$$\text{CO}_{2j} = \text{Feedstock}_j \star \text{EF}_j \quad (\text{Eq. MM-2})$$

Where:

CO<sub>2j</sub> = Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each non-crude feedstock “j” (metric tons).

Feedstock<sub>j</sub> = Annual volume of a petroleum product or natural gas liquid “j” that enters the refinery to be further refined or otherwise used on site (barrels). For natural gas liquids, volumes shall reflect the individual components of the product as listed in table MM-1 of this subpart.

EF<sub>j</sub> = Feedstock-specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> per barrel).

(2) In the event that a non-crude feedstock enters a refinery as a solid rather than liquid, the refiner shall calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions using Equation MM-2 of this section.

Where:

CO<sub>2j</sub> = Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each non-crude feedstock “j” (metric tons).

Feedstock<sub>j</sub> = Annual mass of a petroleum product “j” that enters the refinery to be further refined or otherwise used on site (metric tons).

EF<sub>j</sub> = Feedstock-specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton of feedstock).

(c) *Calculation for biomass co-processed with petroleum feedstocks.* (1) Refiners shall calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from